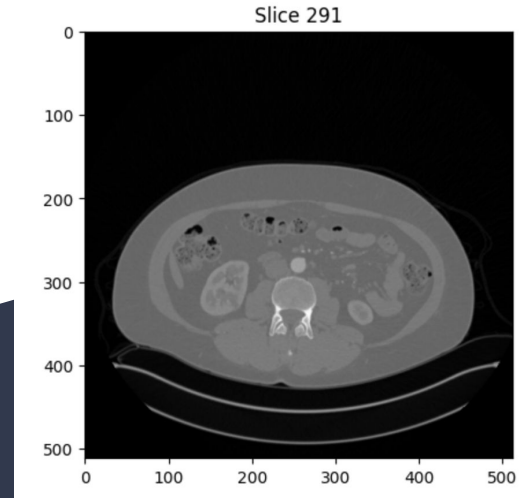


Segmentation of Medical Image Data-

Comparing deep learning models and how accurately they segment kidney scans

1. Title
2. Motivation
3. Dataset
4. Analysis Plan
5. Tricky Analysis Decision
6. Bias and Uncertainty
7. Results
8. Next Steps



Group 4: Hudson Noyes, **Ali Nilforoush**, Akan Ndem
DS 4002, 4/21/2025

Background

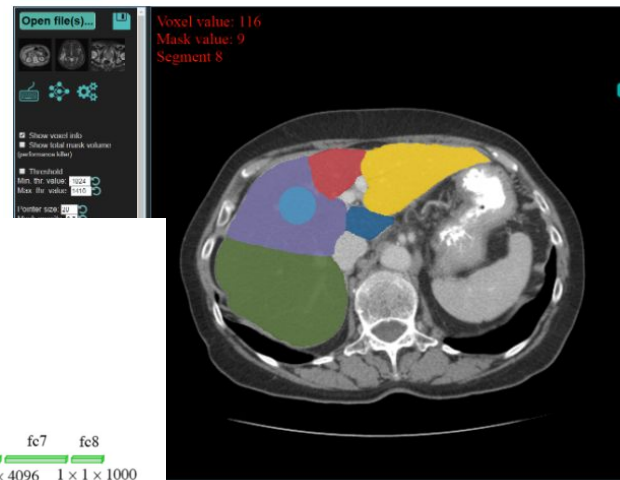
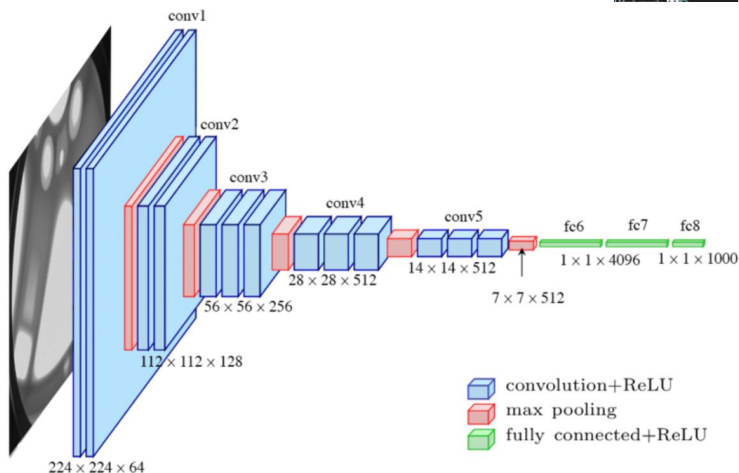
Deep Learning, specifically CNNs, can enhance and automate medical imaging

To learn more about the structural differences of DL models, will compare two CNN models' performance

We predict that a more complex model will learn more effectively

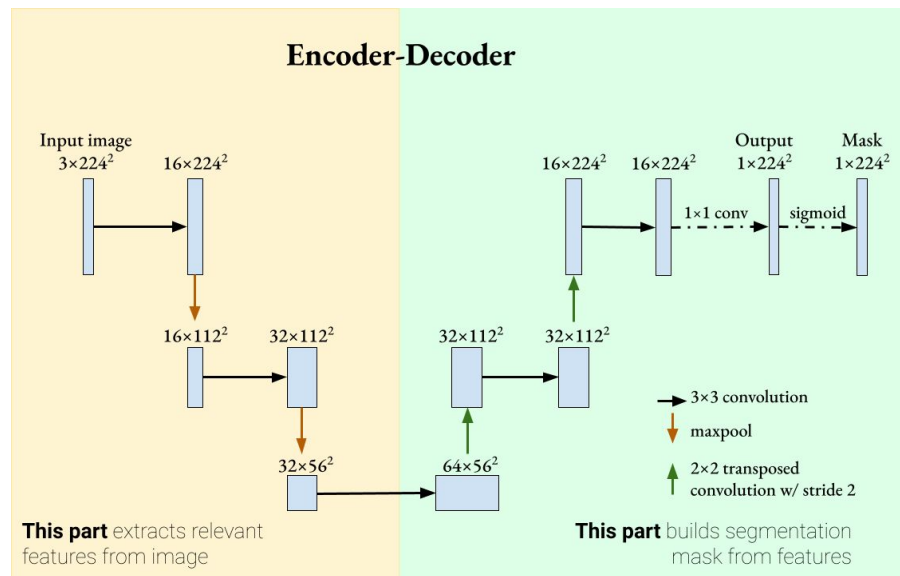
How well do different CNN UNet models perform kidney tumor and organ-at-risk segmentation?

Automating tumor segmentation alleviates physician burden and standardizes treatment

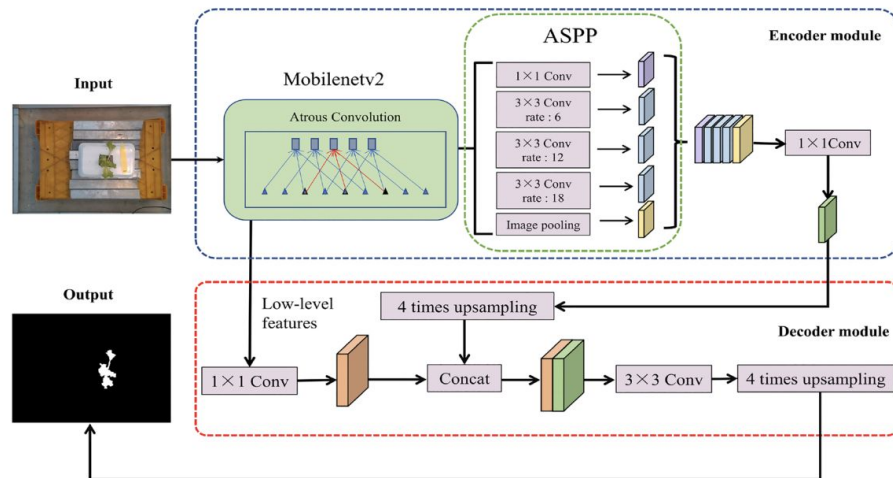


Models

2-Layer UNet

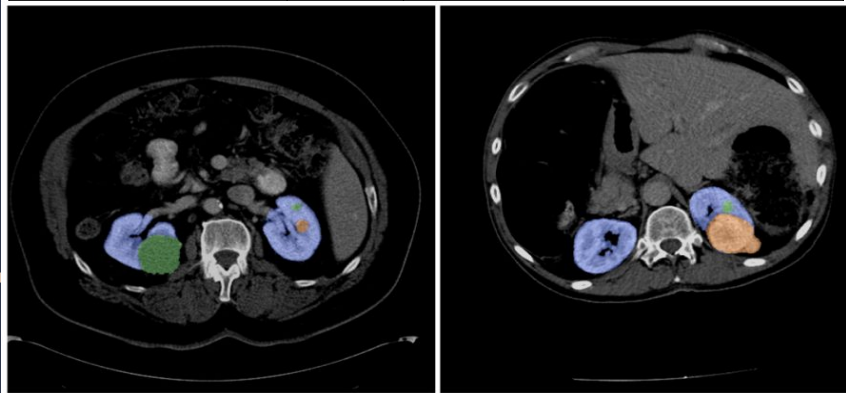


DeepLabV3+



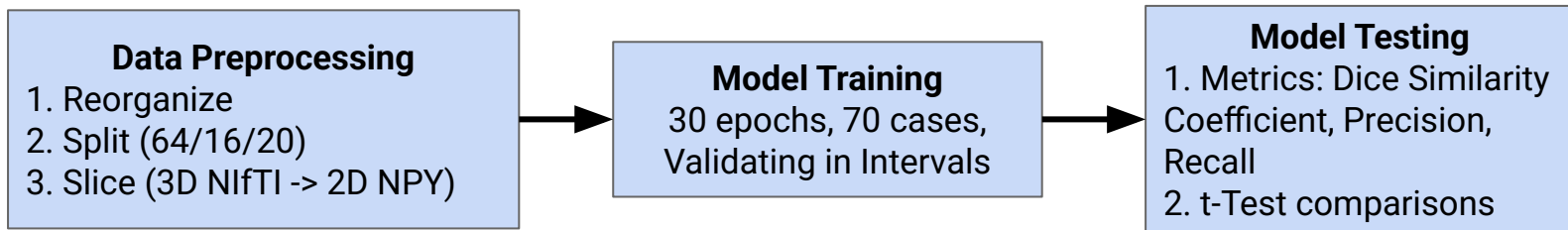
Dataset

Field Name	Data Type	Description
case_#	folder	The patient # in the dataset
instances	folder	The manual contours made - follows a naming convention based on kidney or tumor, left or right kidney, and iteration #
segmentation	NIfTI	Ground truth segmentation mask
imaging	NIfTI	Patient CT scan
nii.gz	filetype	Neuroimaging Informatics Technology Initiative, used to store medical images (i.e., MRI, CT); stored as zip files in gz, unzipped with nibabel package in python

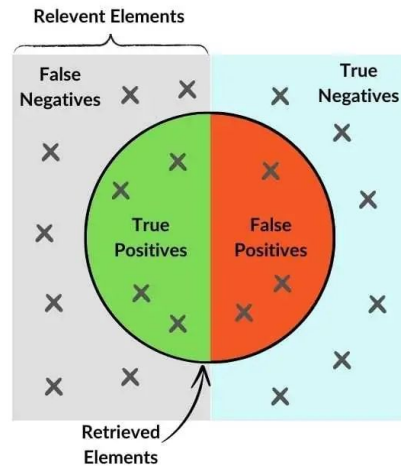
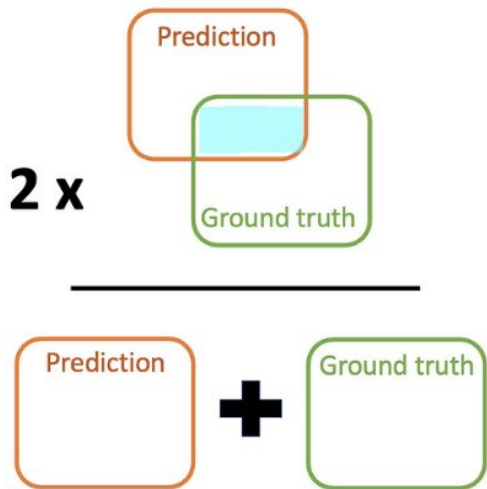


- CT scan and labels datasets from the 2023 Kidney & Kidney Tumor Segmentation Challenge
 - 590 cases, of which 110 cases are used
 - 492x396 resolution
- Preprocessing: reorganized, split (64/16/20), and sliced (NIfTI -> NPY)

Analysis Plan



Metrics



How many retrieved elements are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives}}$$

How many relevant elements are retrieved?

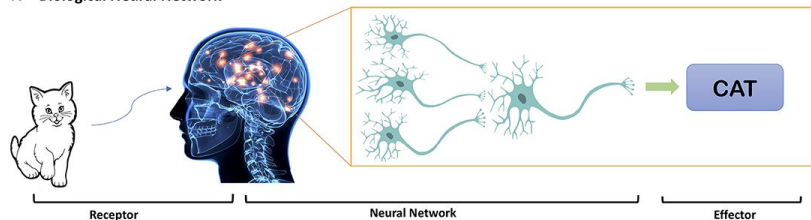
$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Negatives}}$$

Tricky Analysis Decision

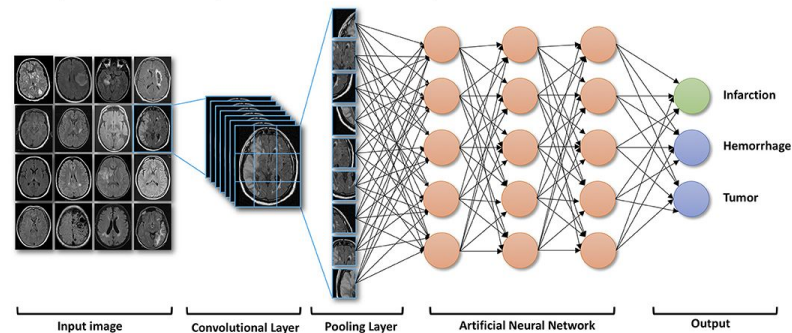
Selecting the best models to test

- There are many models and approaches that could be tested
- We chose two well-known models to analyze and compare that are also computationally inexpensive to train

A Biological Neural Network

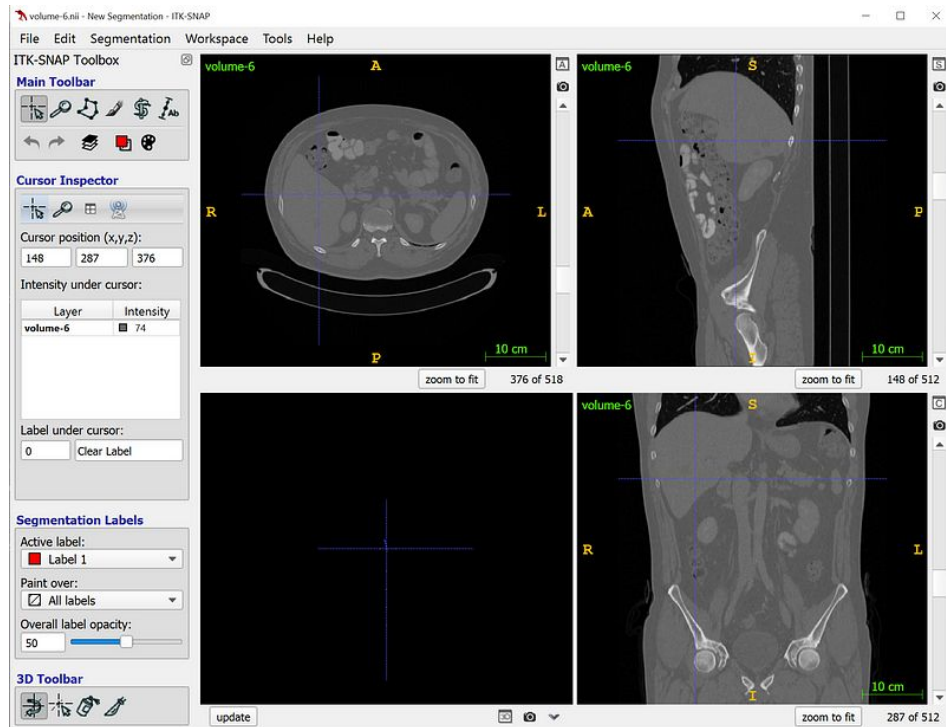


B Computer Neural Network(Convolutional Neural Network)

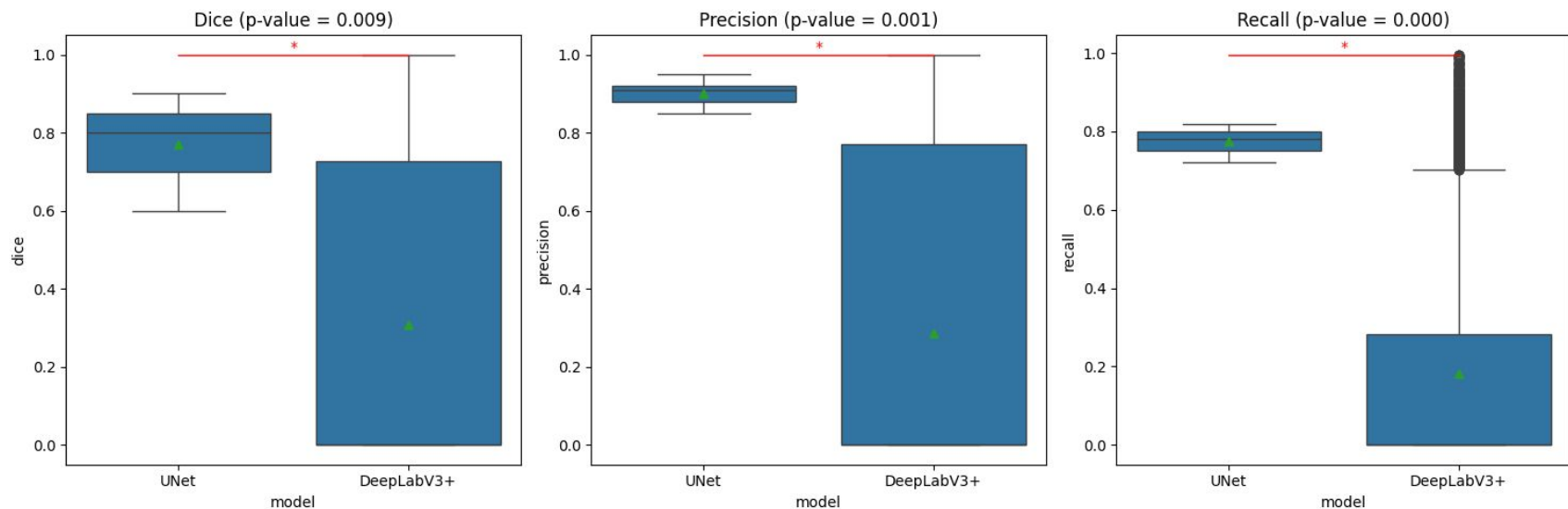


Bias and Uncertainty

- Issue: Difficulty working with large patient volumes and determining amount of data to use
- We decided to use an arbitrary amount of the dataset (110), but plan to use a larger amount for training in the future to improve the results
- We also chose to train the models slice-by-slice on Rivanna to reduce training time



Results and Conclusions



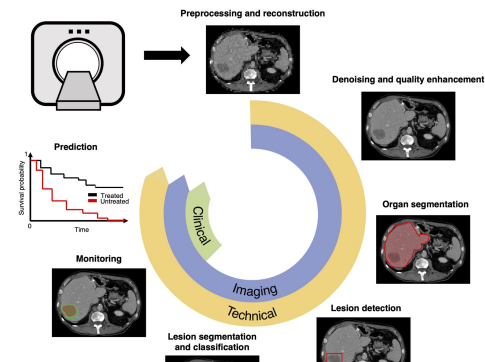
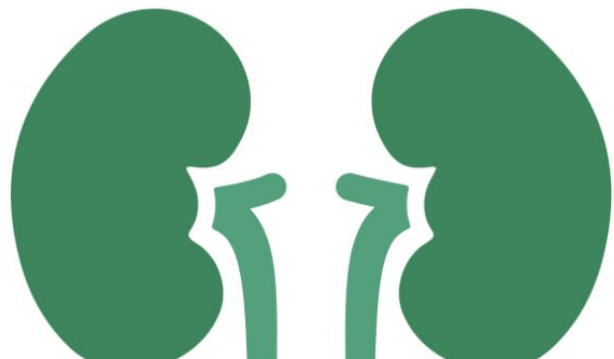
Next Steps

- Verify testing pipeline with field experts
- Run hyperparameter sweeps to optimize parameters
- Train models with more training data and more complex cancer segmentation tasks (i.e., cervical, prostate)

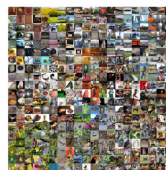
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- [2] MIC-DKFZ, “nnU-Net: Self-adapting framework for U-Net-based medical image segmentation,” GitHub, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/MIC-DKFZ/nnUNet>
- [3] S. R. Gupta, “kits21_spatial_channel_attention,” GitHub, 2025. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/srg9000/kits21_spatial_channel_attention
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- [6] MONAI, “MONAI: AI Toolkit for Healthcare Imaging,” 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://monai.io/>

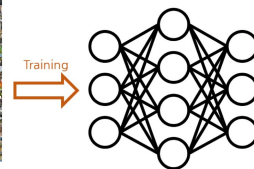
Thank You!



ImageNet Dataset

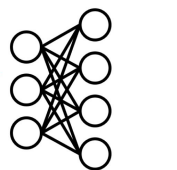


Deep Learning Classifier



Removing the Final Layer

Deep Learning Feature Extractor



Adding a New Final Layer



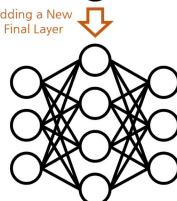
Medical Images

RGB Conversion



Medical RGB Images

Fine-tune Training



Fine-tuned Deep Learning Classifier